



7th National Housing Conference

30 October to 2 November 2012

Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre

People — Place — Productivity



Bushfire Responsive Design

Real life responses to energy ratings, bushfire standards and biodiverse sites.

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Key Terms

AS 3959:2009 Building in bushfire prone landscapes

Bushfire attack level (BAL 29 and 40)

Biodiversity Conservation

Energy Efficiency – 6 star ratings requirements

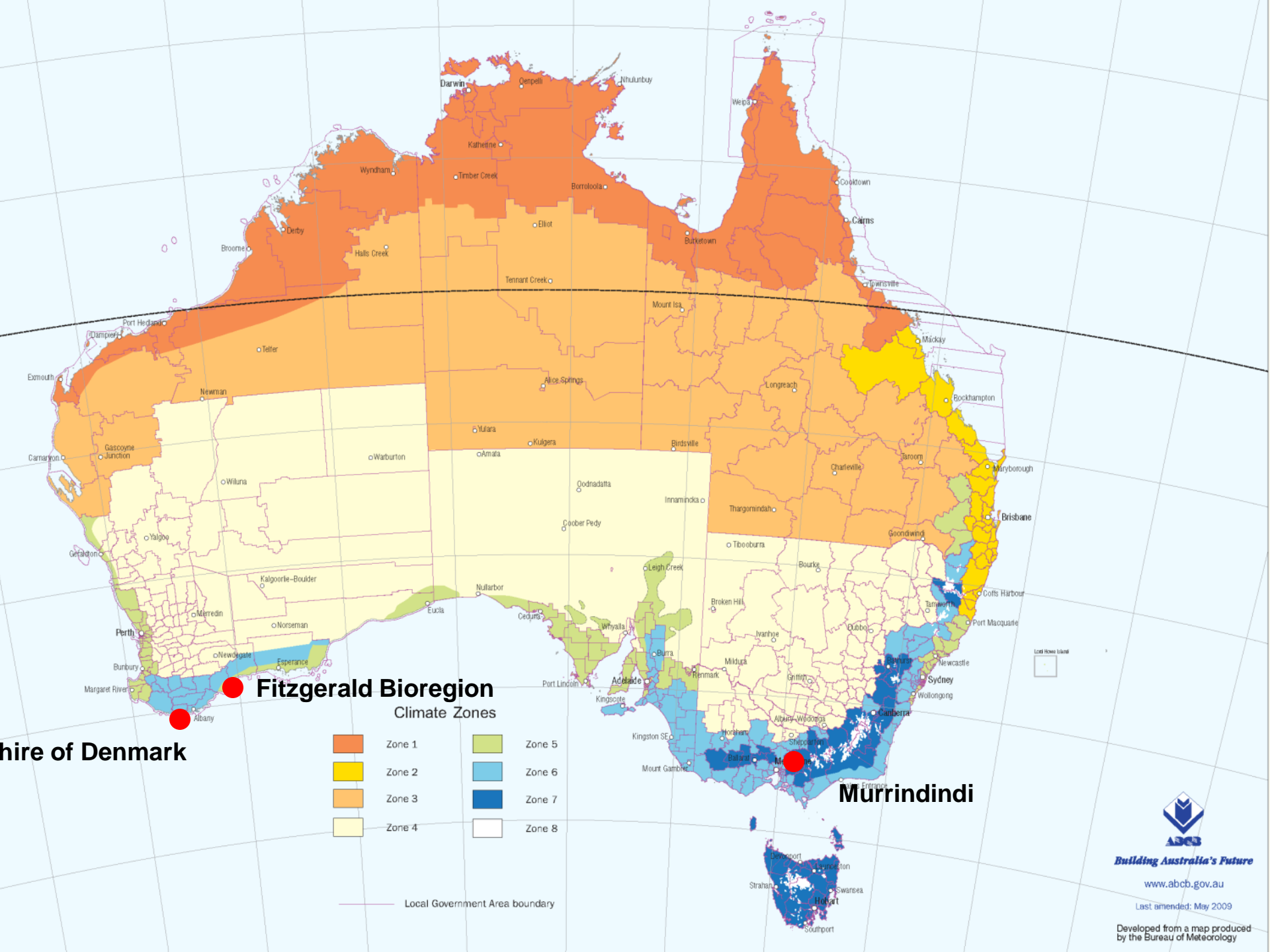
Residential design

2 hour safe zones

Bunkers

Daily Life – behaviour in emergencies

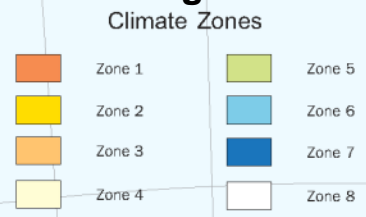
Western Australian and Victorian case study projects



Shire of Denmark

Fitzgerald Bioregion

Murrindindi



Local Government Area boundary

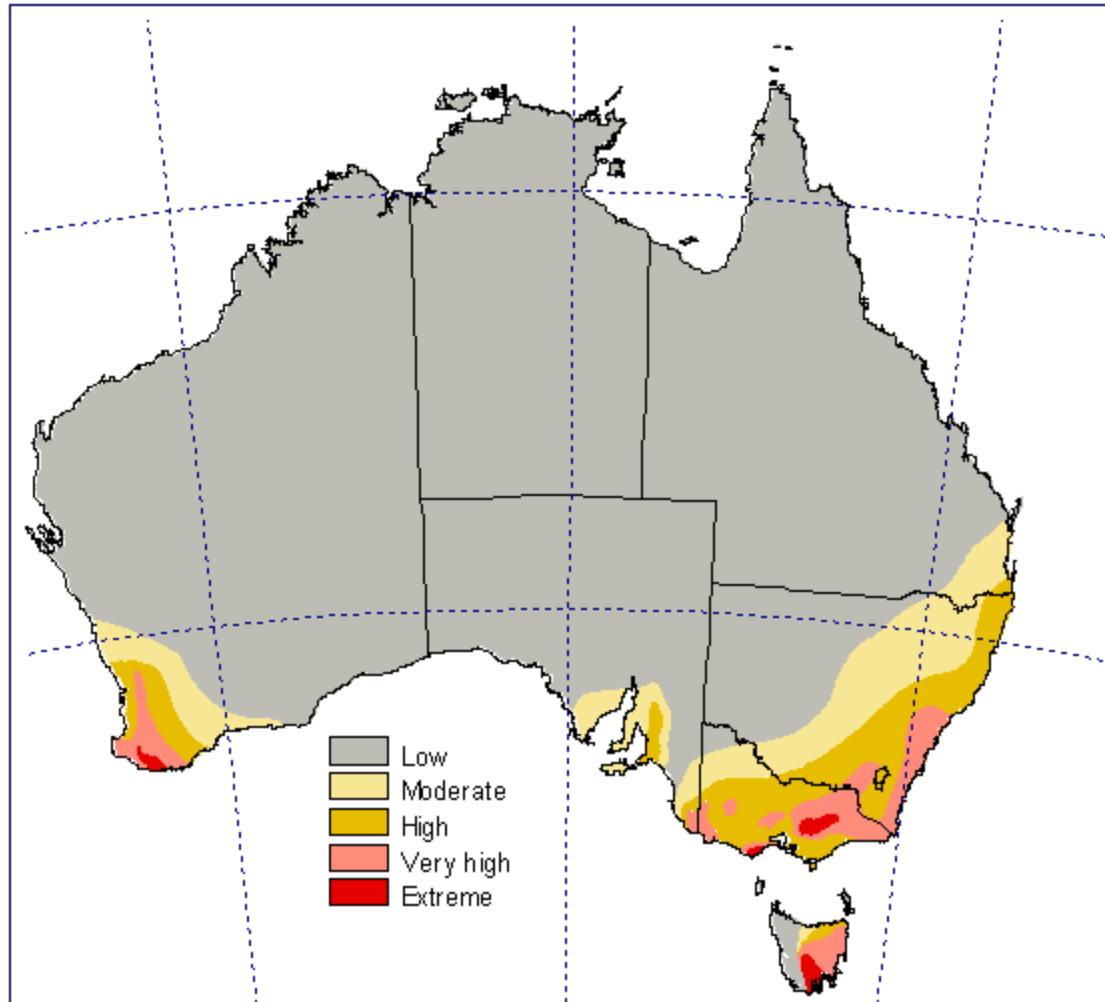


Building Australia's Future

www.abc.gov.au

Last amended: May 2009

Developed from a map produced by the Bureau of Meteorology



Adapted from Blong R J, Sinai D and Packham C, 2000, Natural Perils in Australia and New Zealand , Swiss Reinsurance, Sydney

Case Study Area 1. Murrindindi , Victoria

A 'Black Saturday' affected rural property (100 ha)

The local government has imposed AS 3959:2009

Climate Zone 6-7

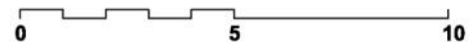
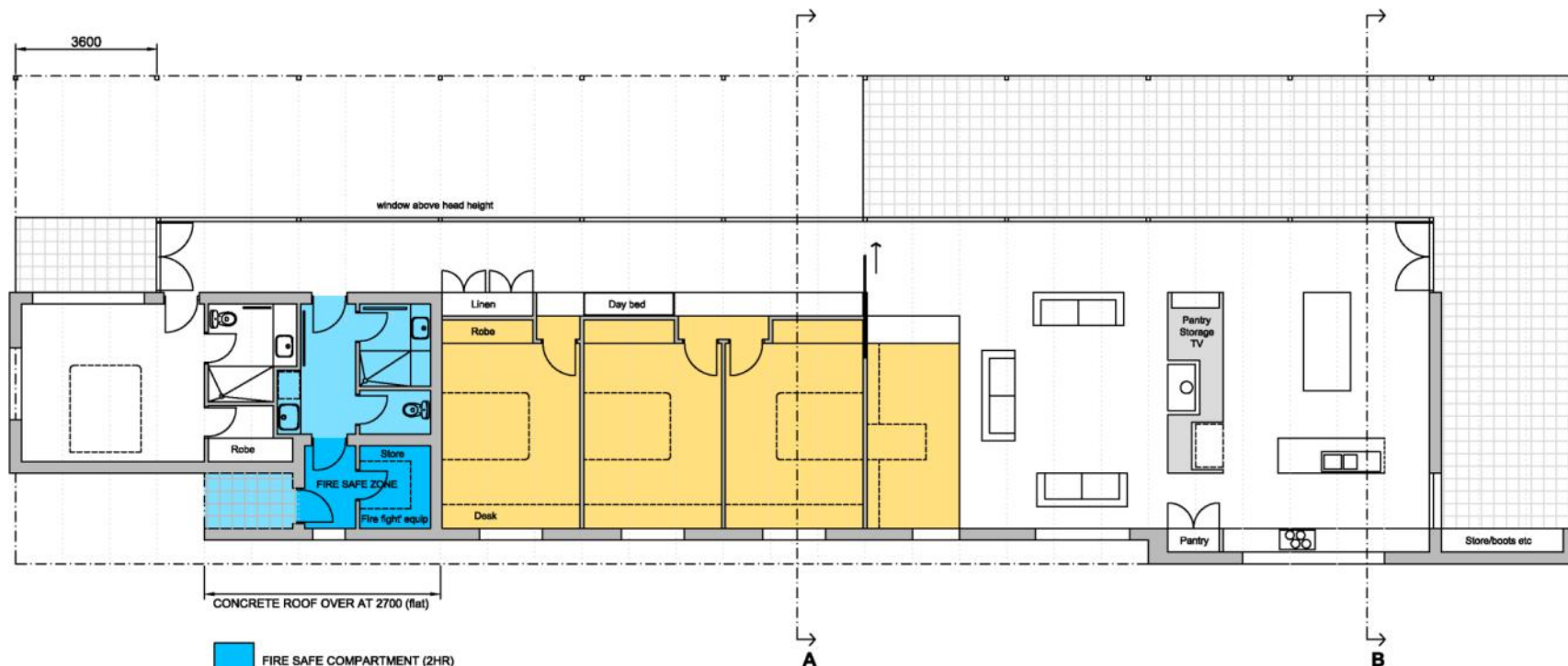
Historic home and shed destroyed when residents where away

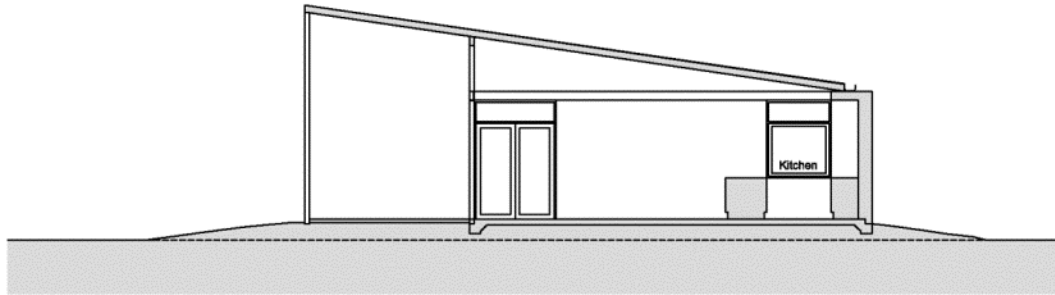
Choice of range of sites for new house

Budget \$250K

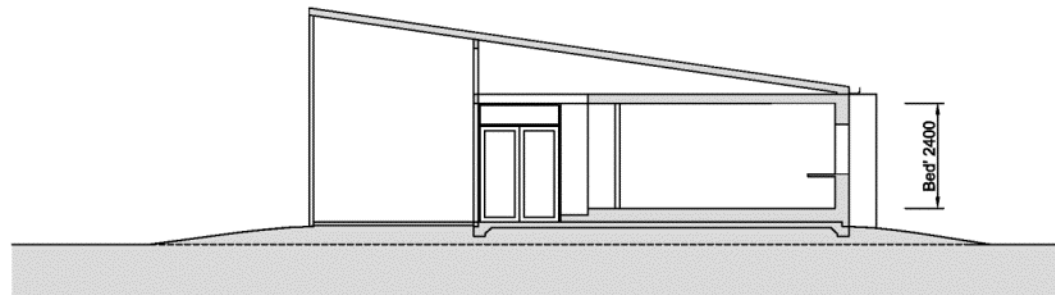




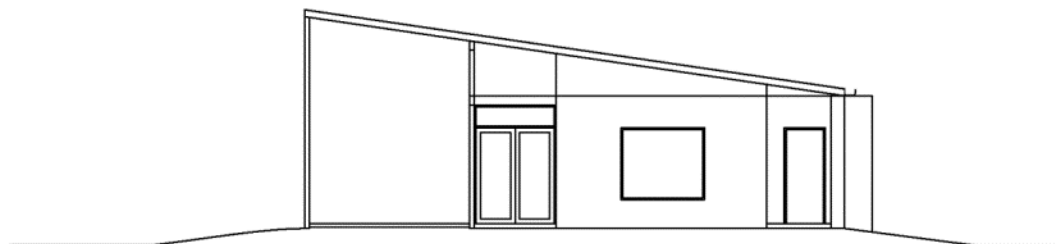




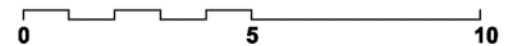
SECTION B



SECTION A



EAST ELEVATION



Case Study Area 2: Shire of Jerramungup, Western Australia

The sites are in the world renowned Fitzgerald Biosphere Reserve one of 34 Global biodiversity hotspots – the only such hotspot in Australia

The Shire has imposed AS 3959:2009 on a case by case basis.
Climate Zone 5-6



'Kwongan' Vegetation

In general, the vegetation is restricted to less than 1.5 metres in height, primarily because moisture supply is insufficient to support woodland or forest.

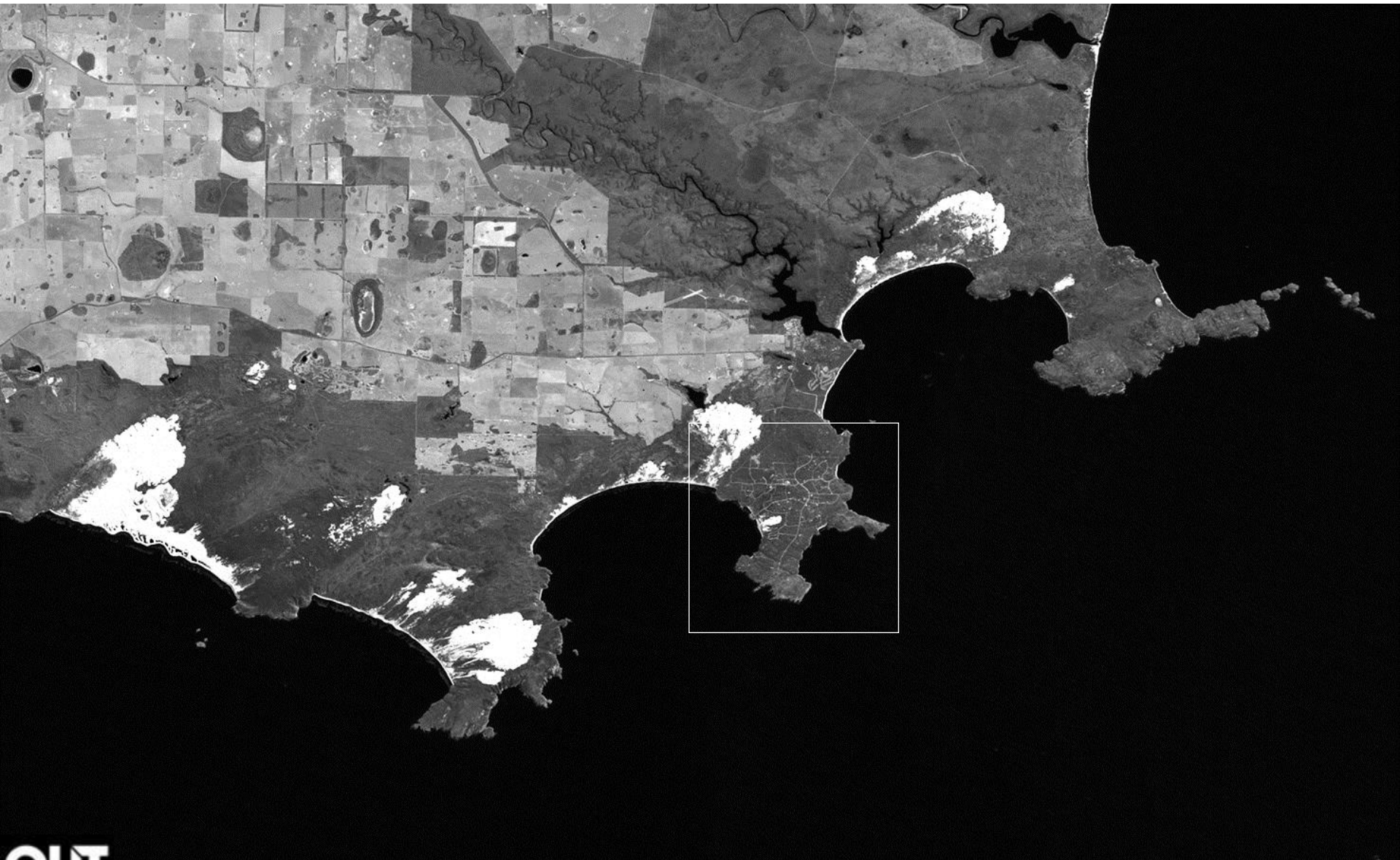
Due to its physical density and low-lying structure, Kwongan has the visual appearance of a homogenous swathe (figure 1). Such visual homogeneity belies an extreme botanical heterogeneity (figure 2).



Figure 1 Aerial View of Kwongan Landscape



Figure 2 Lot 103, Point Henry Road





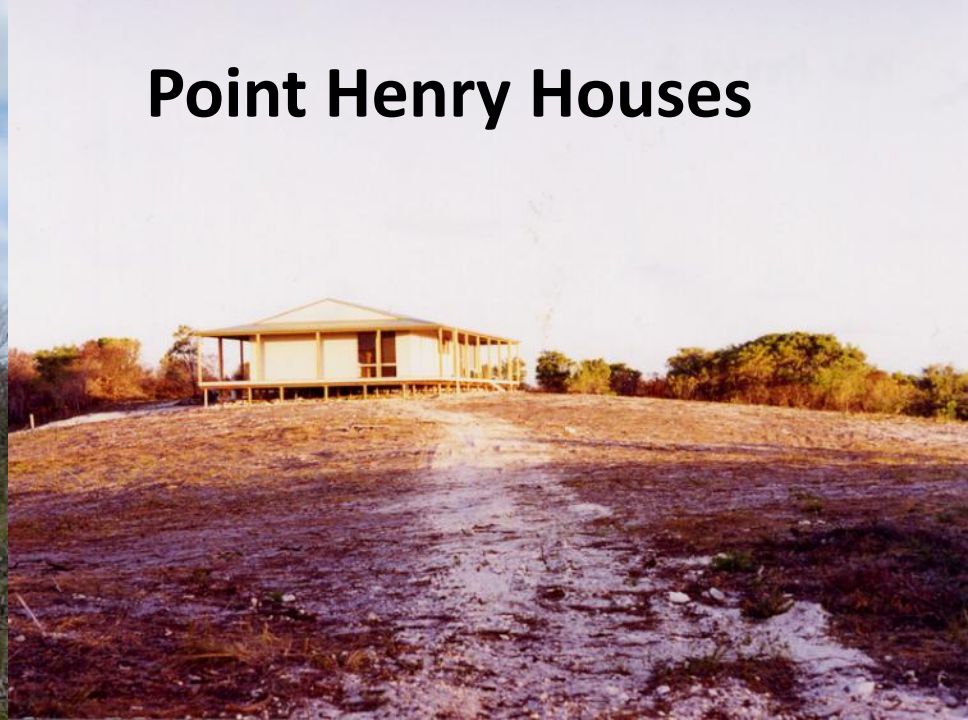


House

QUT

r Bay sites: 2003 bushfire in progress

Point Henry Houses



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CONTENT

























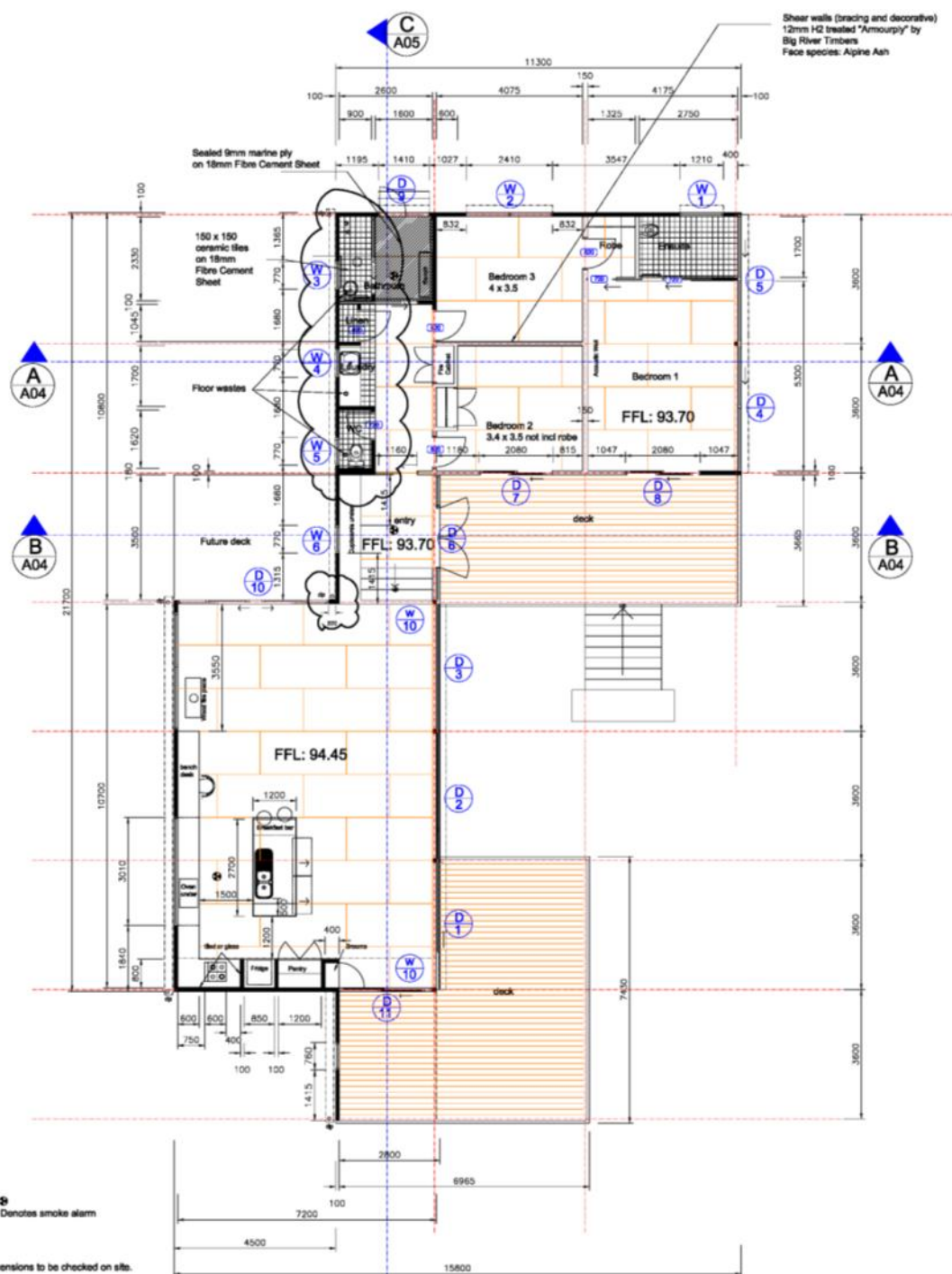
Site installations

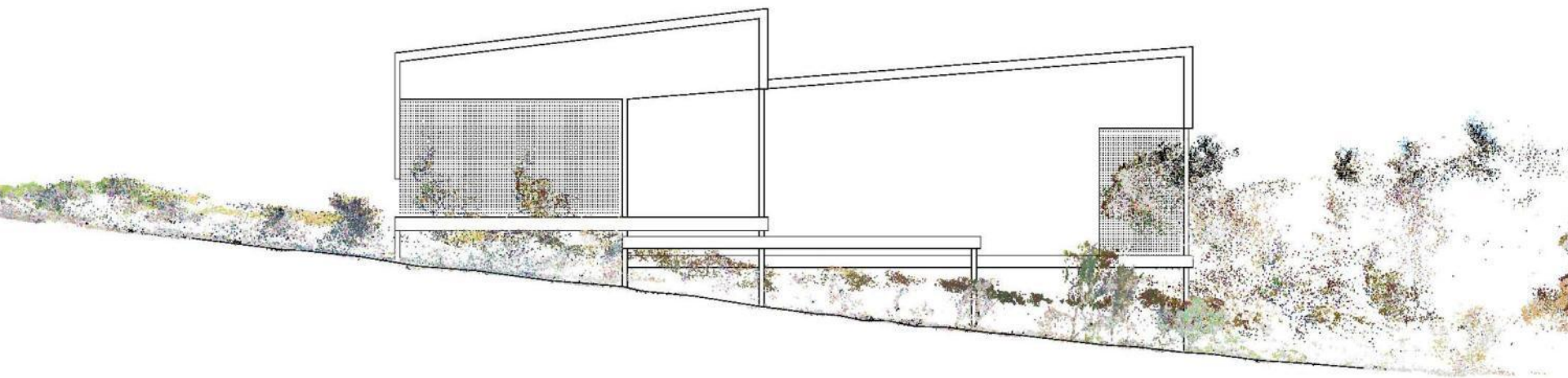


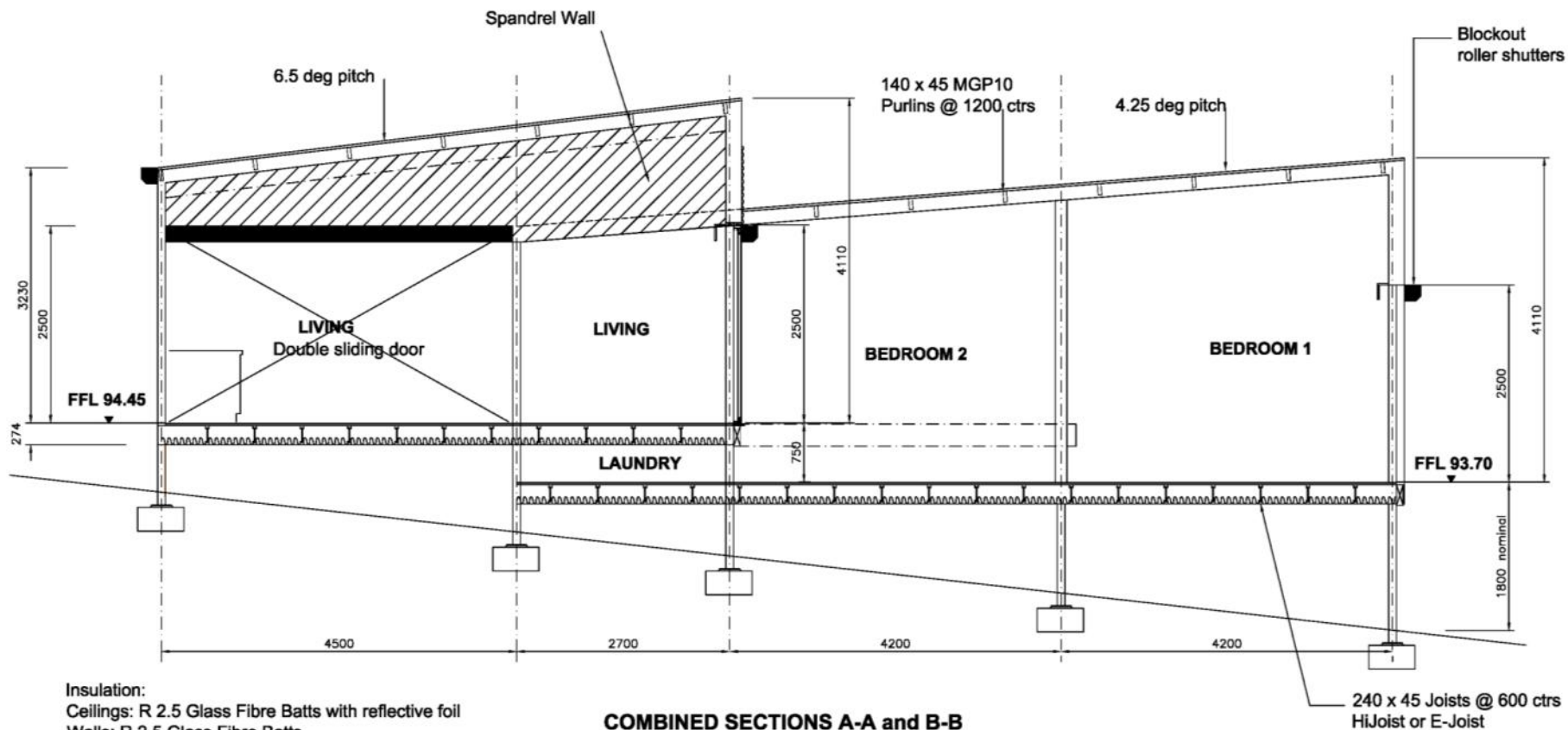


All dimensions to be checked on site.

☼ Denotes smoke alarm





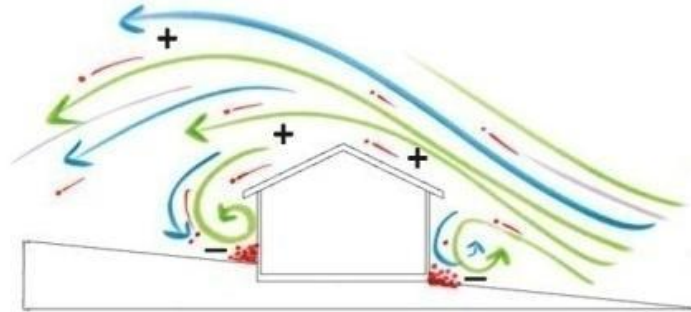




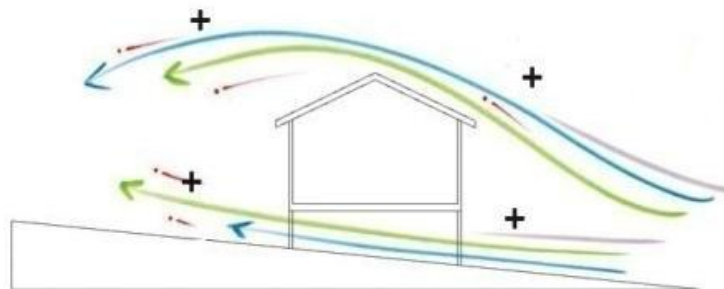
PRINCIPLES | SYNERGIES BETWEEN FLOOD, FIRE AND CYCLONE

1. ELEVATED BUILDINGS

ISSUE In bushfire negative pressure builds up at base of building when it is sited on the ground thereby depositing embers.



PRINCIPLE Research has shown that by elevating building above ground the effect is dramatically reduced.



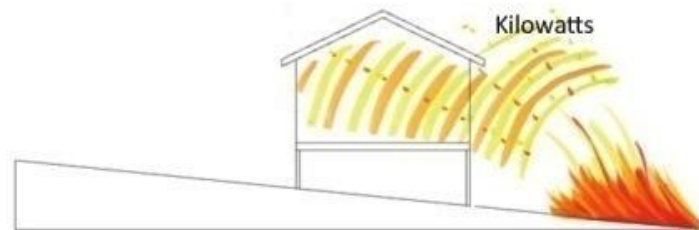
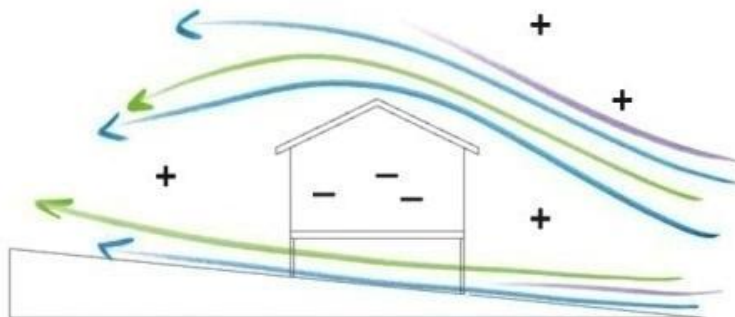
SYNTHESIS The principle works well for flood

re
vs

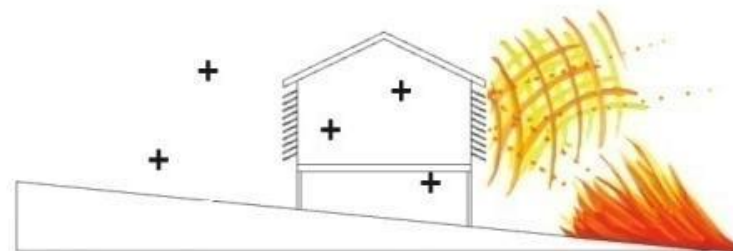
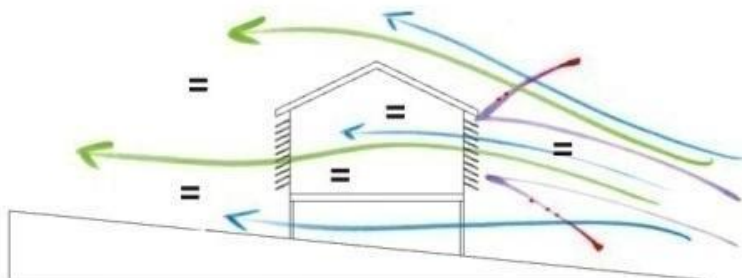
PRINCIPLES | SYNERGIES BETWEEN FLOOD, FIRE AND CYCLONE

2. VENTILATED/ SCREENED ENVELOPE

ISSUE In extreme wind events associated with cyclones and bushfire, negative pressure builds inside sealed buildings causing implosion of windows and roof failures.

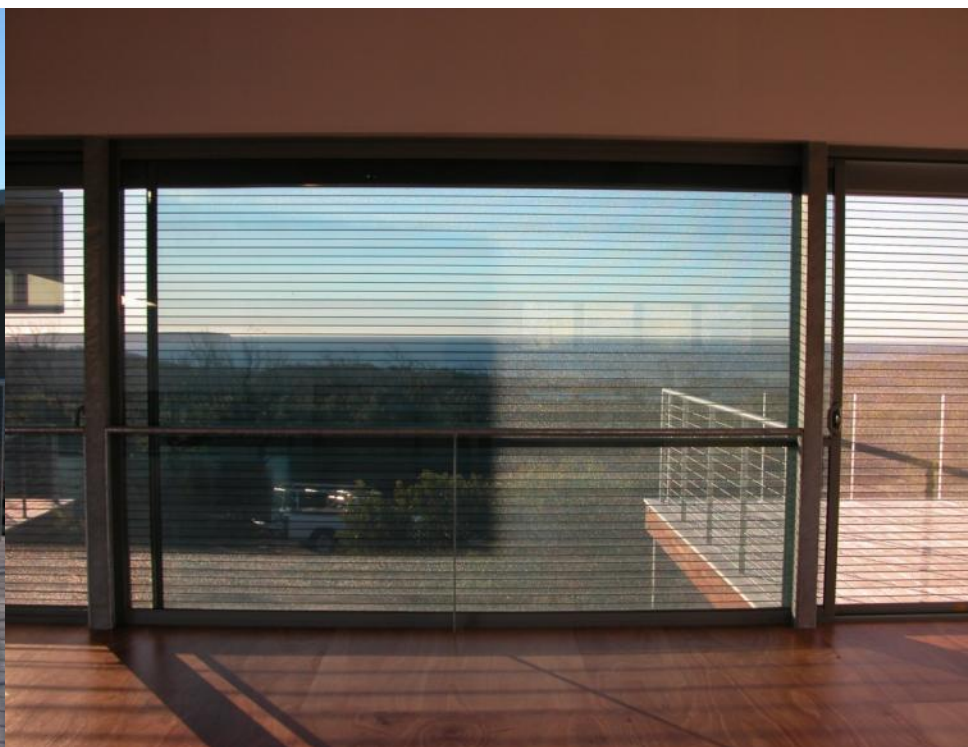


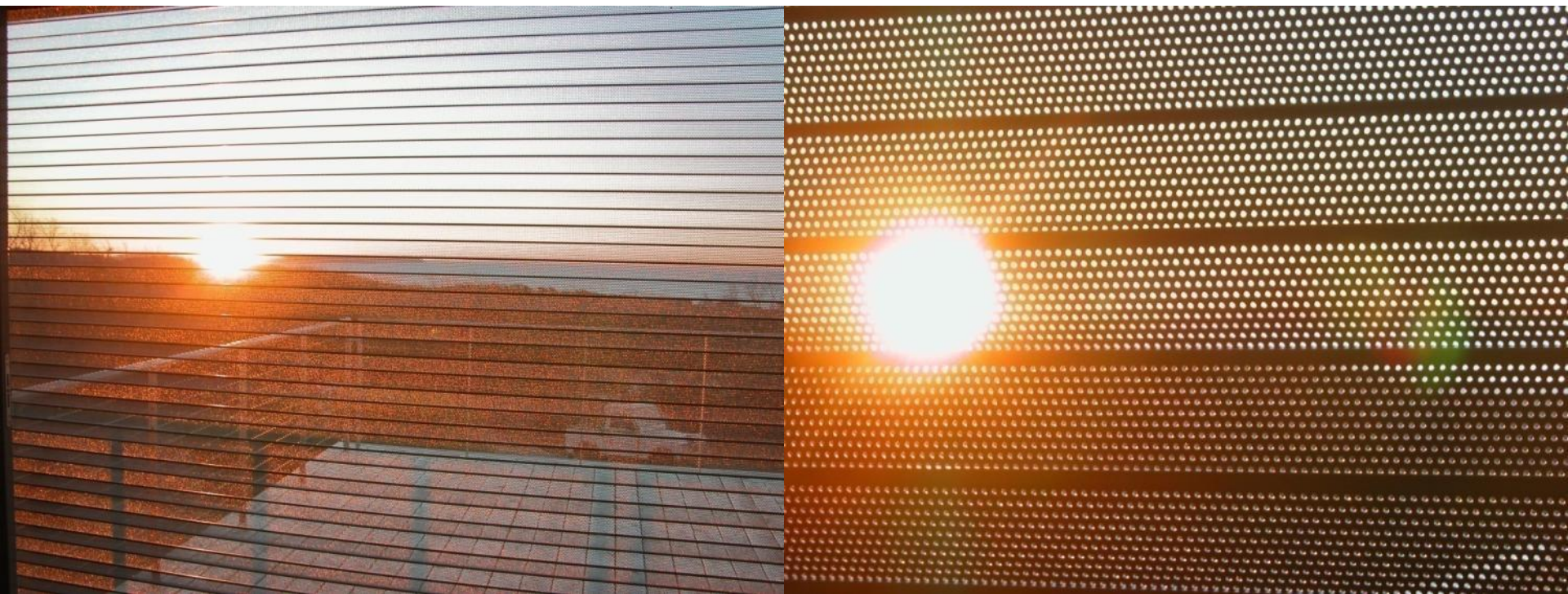
PRINCIPLE Make walls permeable with screens that allow pressure equilibrium but protect against projectiles

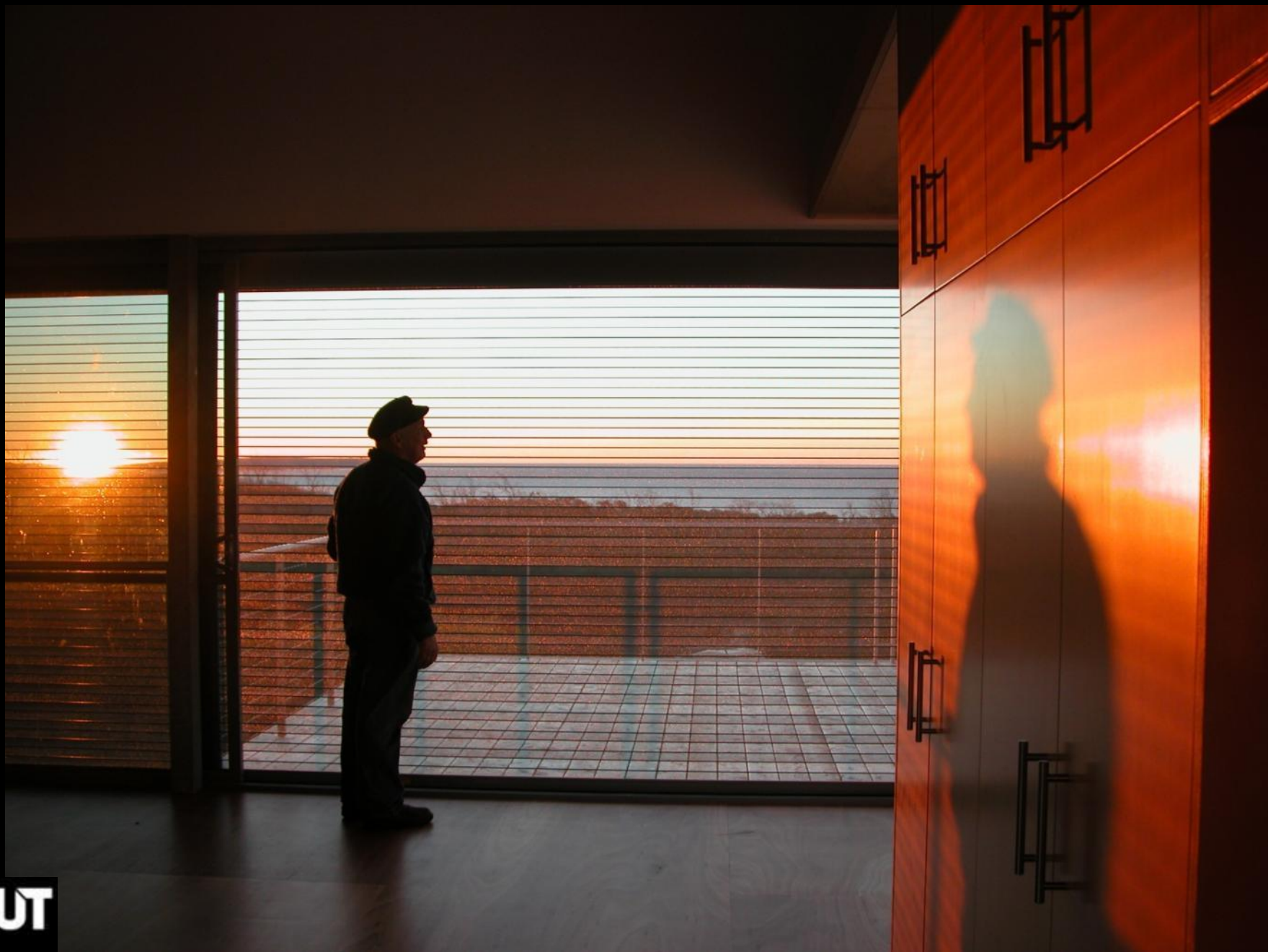


SYNTHESIS Works for bushfire as well providing radiant heat shielding with wind protection.











**Cultural shift:
A new typology of architecture for
bushfire prone landscapes.**



Fighting fire with design

Not form but *performance*



**Bushfire becomes less 'topical'
and more embedded in daily life.**

Case Study Area 3: Shire of Denmark, Western Australia

This Shire has imposed Biodiversity Conservation Controls *and* Bushfire Design Standards on the same development sites.

Meaning, that unlike some localities rebuilding after Black Saturday in Victoria, here the home owner can't clear the vegetation to lower the Bushfire Attack Level (BAL).

Two projects – Open Veranda Project, Enclosed Veranda project



AS 3959:2009 : **BAL40**

8.5 EXTERNAL GLAZED ELEMENTS AND ASSEMBLIES AND EXTERNAL DOORS

8.5.1A Screens for windows and doors

Where fitted, screens for windows and doors shall have a mesh or perforated sheet with a maximum aperture of 2 mm, made of corrosion-resistant steel or bronze.

8.5.2 Windows

Window assemblies shall comply with one of the following:

(a) They shall be completely protected by a bushfire shutter that complies with Clause 8.5.1. (only 20% perforated area)

Or;

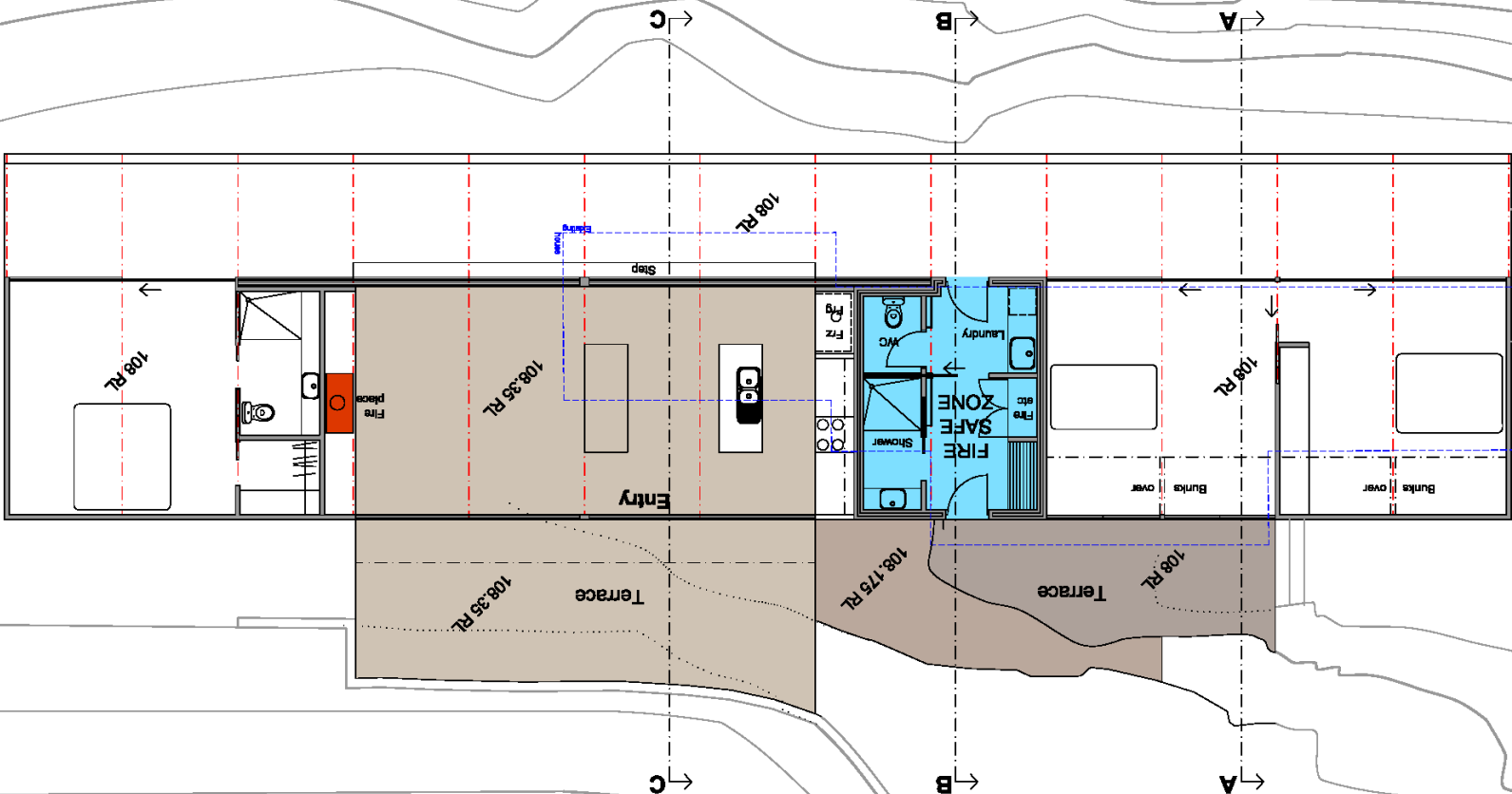
(iii) Both the openable and fixed portions of the window shall be screened externally with screens that comply with Clause 8.5.1A

...8.5.4 Doors—Sliding doors

...(iii) Where sliding doors incorporate glazing, the glazing shall be toughened glass minimum 6 mm in thickness and both the fixed and openable portions of doors shall be screened externally with screens that comply with Clause 8.5.1A.



QUT



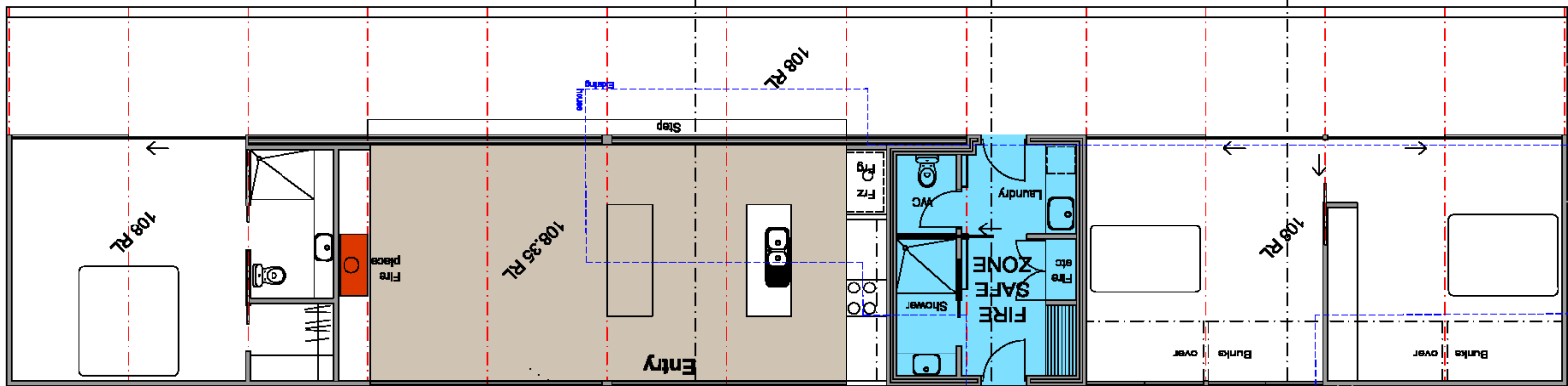
BAL40

C

B

A

BAL40



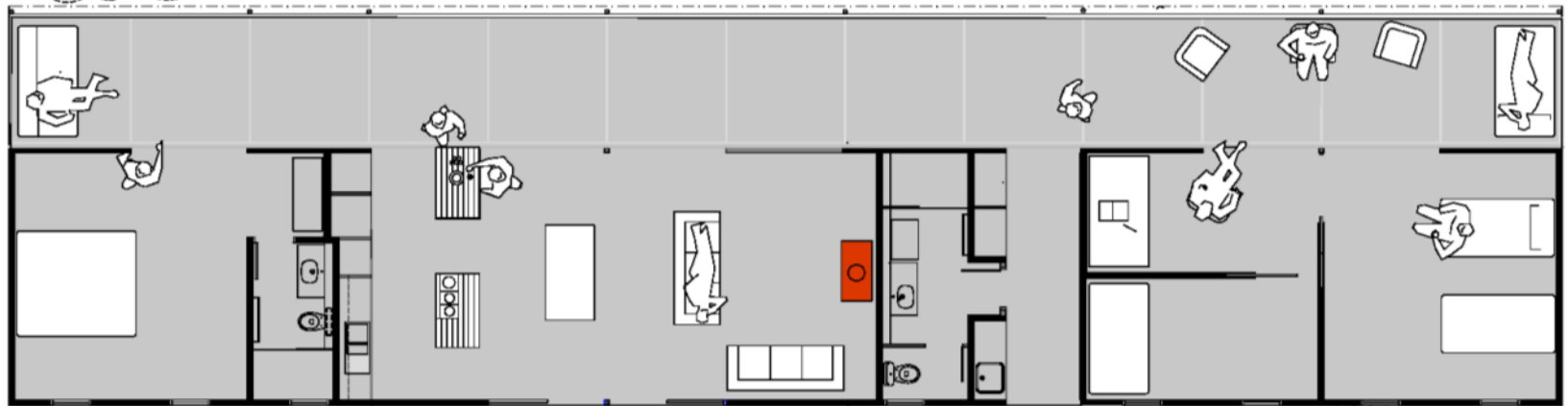
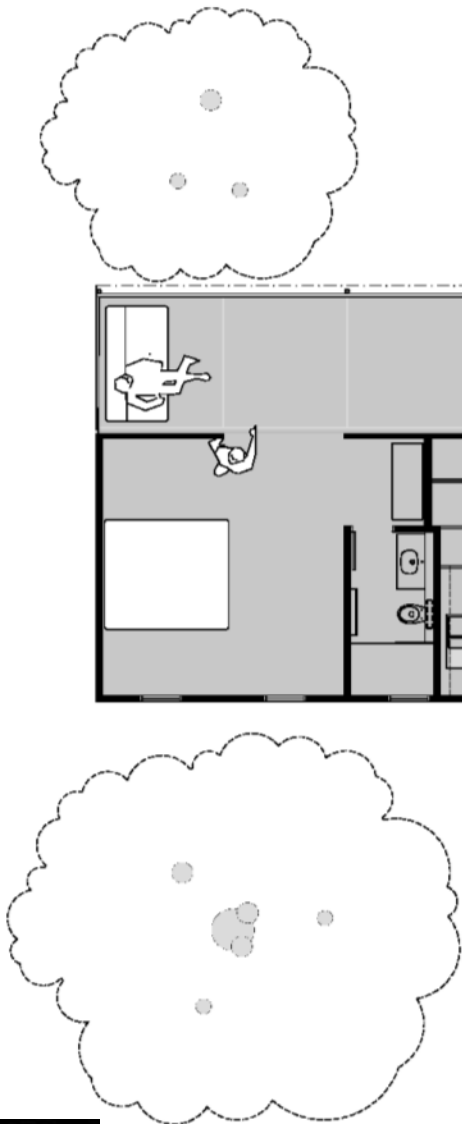
BAL40

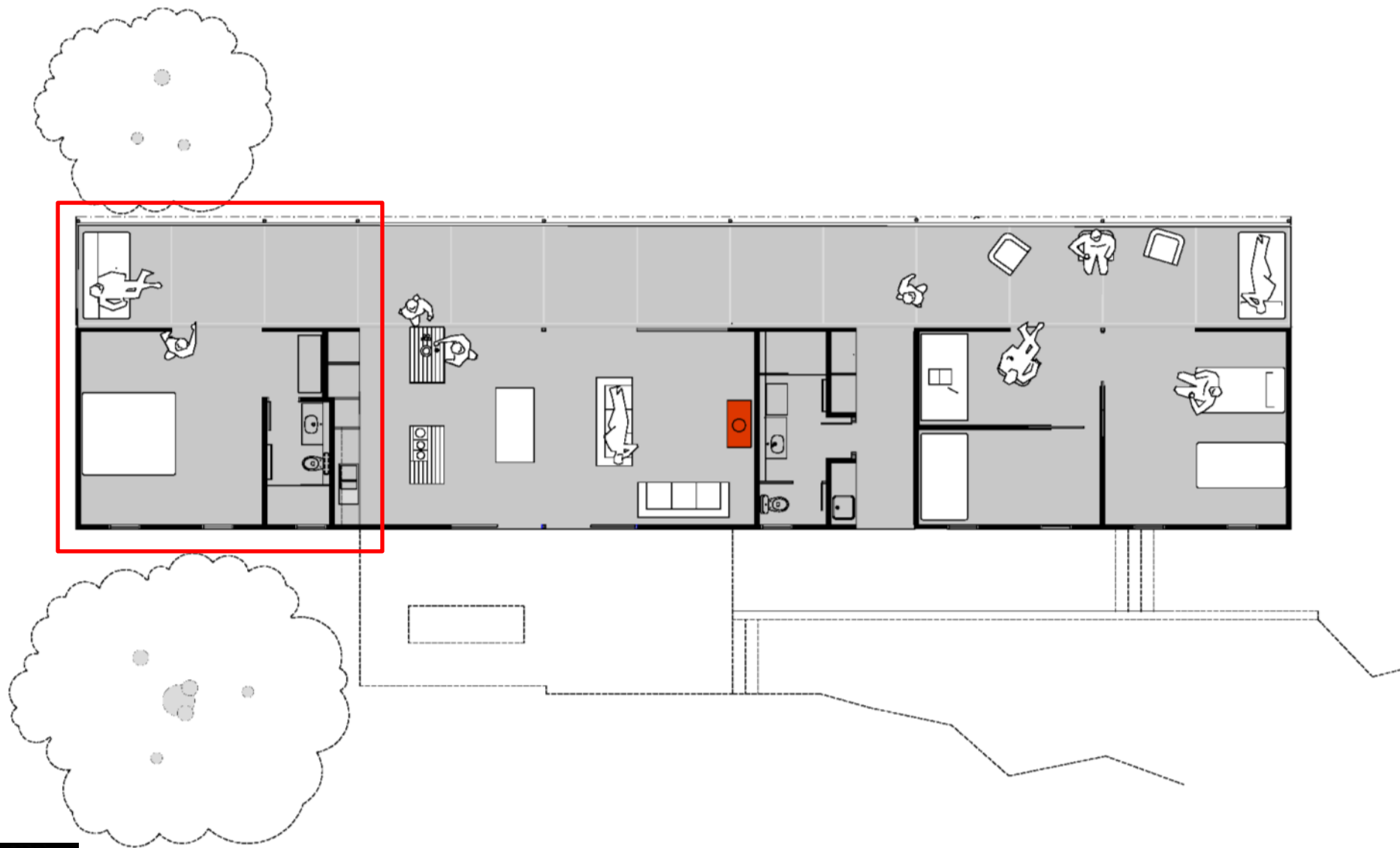
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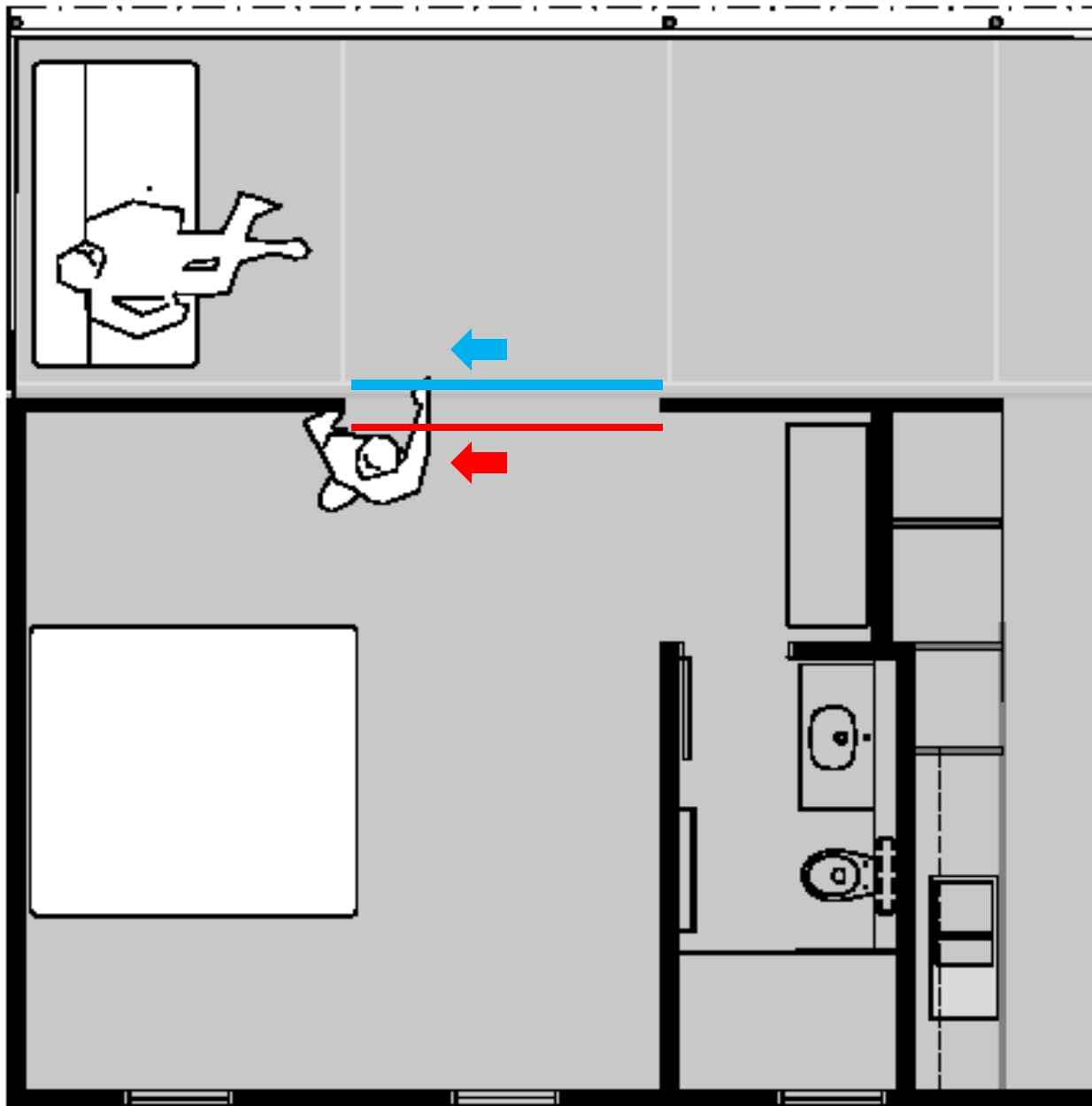
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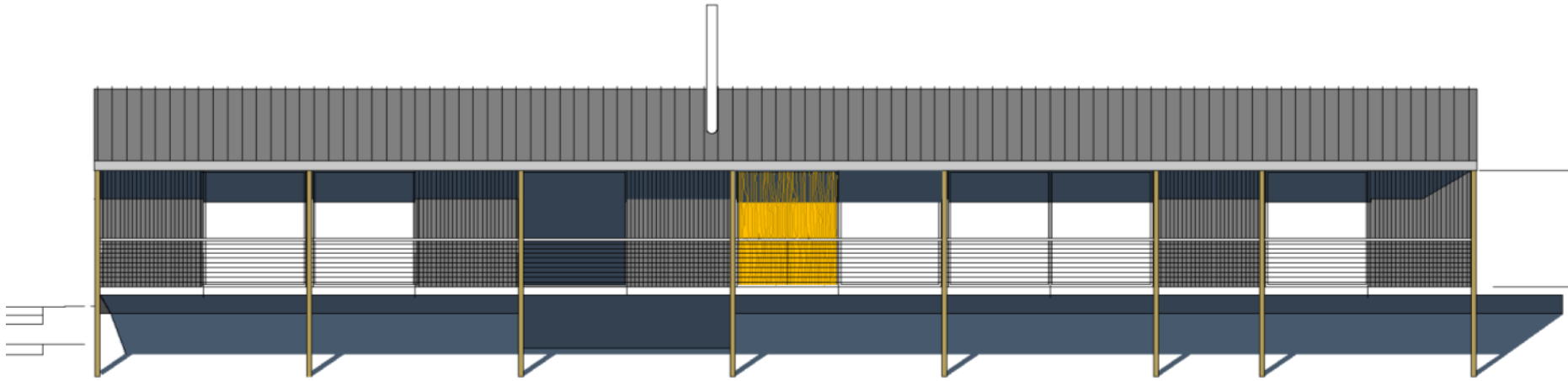
A

BAL29

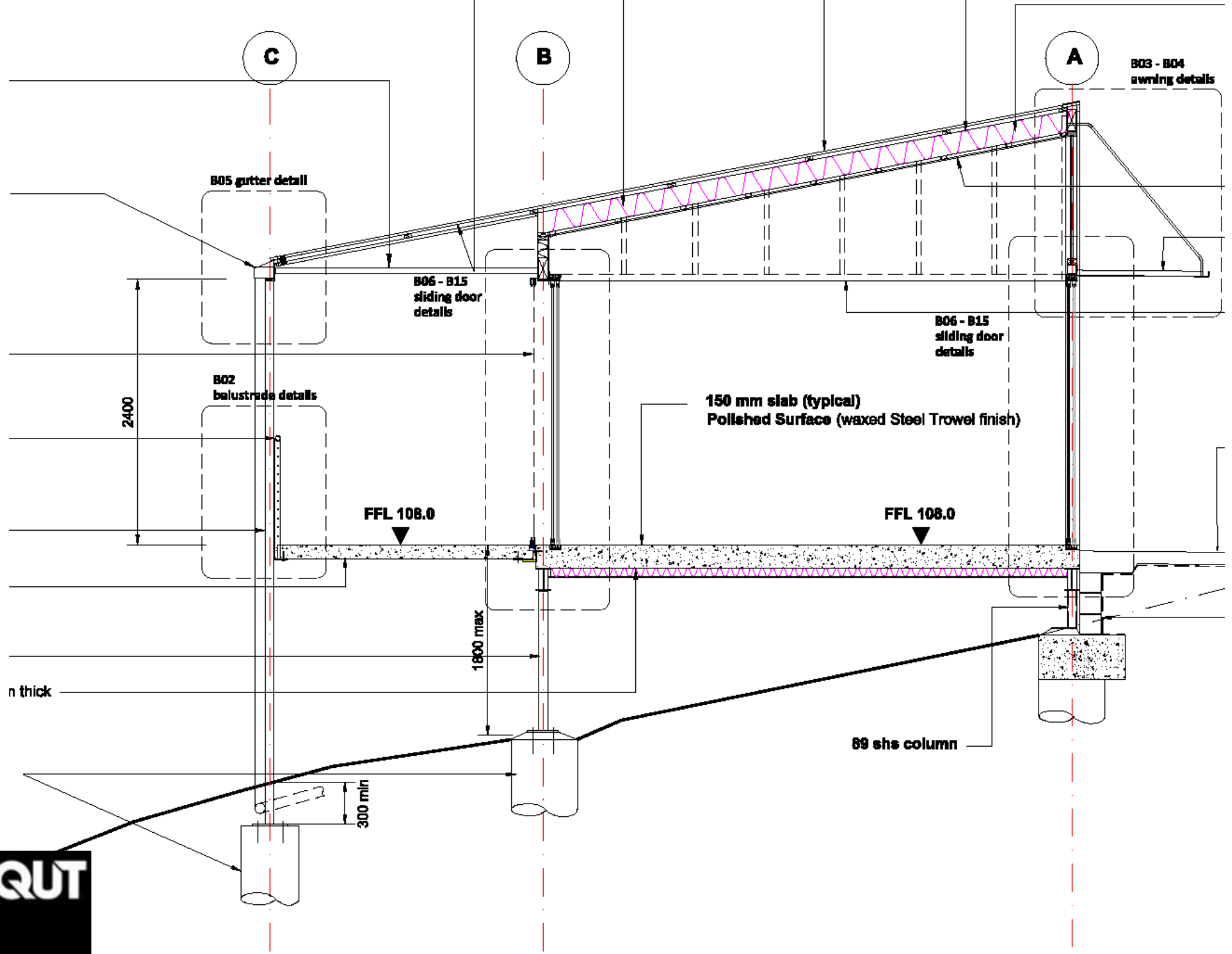








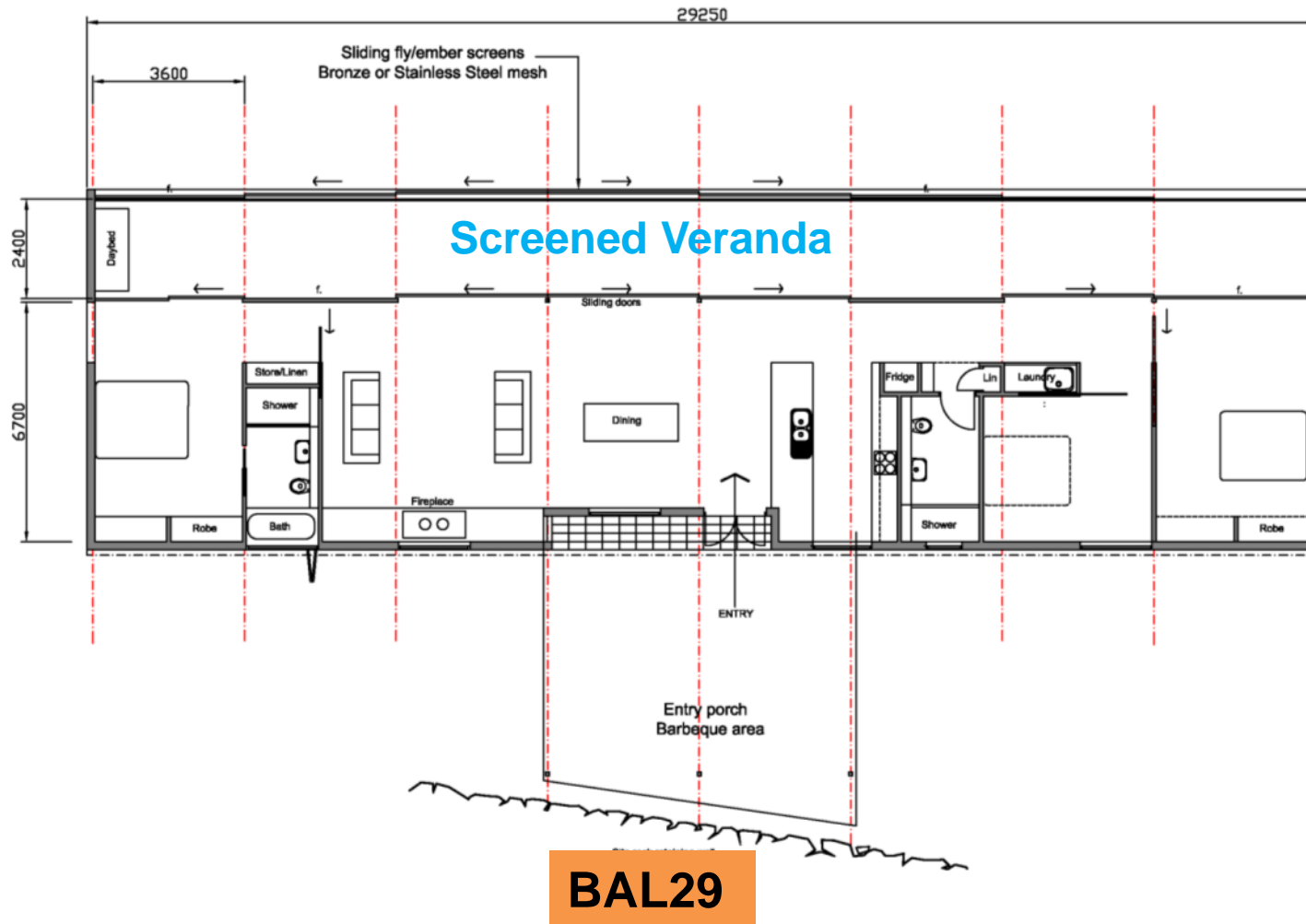
North Elevation







BAL40



BAL40

